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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

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Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	97237
Center	Jamia milia Isla	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The mughal politically unite the country under a single rule providing political stability.

The grandeur of mughal era can be described by beauty of architect poet etc.

Architecture:

It was a blend of Hindu and islamic feature leading to synthesis of indo - islamic

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architecture

→ Akbar's construction like Fatehpur Sikhri, Humayun tomb ~~signifies~~ paanch mahal signifies the grandeur of mughal architecture

→ Shah Jahan built Tajmahal, Red fort, Jama masjid etc.

Painting:

The mughal popularised miniature painting. The focus of painting was mostly naturalistic, flower, court scen etc.

→ Painter like Abdus Samad, adorned the mughal court

→ Jahangir himself was an accomplished painter

→ Aurangazeb being a puritanest

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Mughal Court painter that give rise to regional School of painting

History:

→ Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbar written by Abul fazal chronicles the History of the time

→ Biography like Tuzuk-i-babari, Jahangir-nama provides account of the Socio-economic situation of the time

Music: Qawali, Ghazal etc. developed in the Court

→ Tansen was one of ~~the Navrat~~ Navaratnas of Akbar Court.

Thus, the Mughal enrich the Culture of India through arts, architecture, painting, music etc.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.
पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

→ Water Harvesting means Conserving water for domestic and Human use.

India has had number of traditional harvesting techniques like:
(i) Bamboo channel in Meghalaya
(ii) Tank in the Home in arid region like Rajasthan.
(iii) Pond as a source of water harvesting is very popular

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(iv) khad, ruls etc in Himalayas

(v) Rain water Harvesting technique in Tamil Nadu.

Most of this technique are efficient way of Harvesting water which can be use for Community uses.

The, places like meghalaya for example even though heavy rainfall occurs, due to poor rain water harvesting technique, they face acute water shortage for drinking purposes..

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Rain water harvesting, tank, wells etc are lifeline for many people in rural areas especially in arid and semi arid area where rainfall is scanty and poor.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.
18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

France and Britain were two of the major imperial power whose rivalries spread out to India as well.

Carnatic wars were fought between France and Britain in South India.

First Carnatic war: This war was due to ~~the~~ Austrian succession of throne in Europe. The rivalry ~~spread to~~ spread to India. in Arcot. The war ended indecisively and it ended with the treaty of Al le - chapelxe.

2nd Carnatic war: This war was due to Britain and France support for rivals in the succession conflict in

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Hyderabad and Carnatic. France were able to place Chanda Sahib on the Carnatic throne.

~~Conseq~~ Third carnatic war

This war was due to the Seven year war in Europe [1756-63]. It ended with the treaty of paris The French force were defeated at the battle of Wandiwash

Consequence of war:

→ The French force of 500 strong were able to defeat Nawab 10,000 strong force. This exposed the fact that well trained, discipline. and ~~well~~ better military weapon can easily defeat the strong undisciplined, untrained forces

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The war strengthened the holds of British east Indian Company in India. It lede to the establishment of a strong britsh subject in India.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom movement that orient the future course and discourse of India

The Lucknow session was chaired by Bharu Majumdar, a moderate leader.
Reunification of moderates & extremists.
→ It led to readmission of the extremist to the Congress fold after 10 years of absense. It was mainly due to efforts of Gandhar & Tilak, Anie Beasant.

~~The sess~~ Constitutional demands'.
↳ The session demands the increase participation of Indian in viceroy executive

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Council, expansion of legislative assembly and self government

→ It also demanded for the separation of legislature and executive.

Muslim league and Congress lucknow pact:

Congress and Muslim league shed their differences and signed a pact whereby:

(1) League would support Congress demand for self government and constitutional reforms

(2) Congress accept the league demands for separate electoral.

CONSEQUENCE of LUCKNOW session

↳ It rejuvenate and strengthened Hindu muslim unity

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↳ Acceptance of Seperate electoral gave legitimacy to future demand of two nation theory

↳ The british introduced reform in the form of Montague Chemsford Reform 1919.

Even though it Couldn't Strengthen Hindu muslim for long but it effect Can be seen from the fact Montague declaration of 1917 talks about Self government in future

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice Party was a political, party that was formed in the erstwhile madras Constituency.

The party was Spearheaded by E.M. Periyar Naicker.

The party was a mobilisation of backward classes and caste against the Brahamonic domination in political, economic and religious affairs

Reforms Initiated by Justice party:

→ Introduced reservation for various Communities
→ Open the temple to dalit
→ Promote inter Caste marriage

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→ Gave voting right to women (

→ Conducted marriages without the services of Brahmin ~~of~~ priest

→ Stood for opening of roads, and other amenities to dalits.

In short, the justice party stood for social justice and equality. Many of the ~~feature~~ constitutional provisions are reflected in the ideal of justice party.

Many of the initiative take up 'government like Abolition to dowry act, prevention of untouchability act, maternity benefit act, prevention of caste distinction in Temple conduct etc are reflected in the ideals of

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Justice party.

provision of reservation for SC / ST and OBC can also be said as a legacy of Justice party

The recently passed ~~Right to disabilities act 2016~~ ~~can also~~

prevention of discrimination to disabilities act 2016 can also be considered as a reflection of Justice party ideal

So, to this day the ideals of equality, non-discrimination, social justice of the Justice party are alive in the government initiatives and policies

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Korean peninsula was occupied Japan from 1910 to 1945. After the defeat of Japan in world war II, It was devided into North Korea (Backed by Soviet union] and South Korea (backed by USA] along the 38th parallel.

The Korean war started when the North Korean troops attack the South Korean and swept across the whole of it. The united nation security Council sent troops under pressure from USA to drive the North Korean out.

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The war took a different turn when China enter the war in favour of North Korean support.

The war ended in 1953, when an armnistie was signed that still divides the ~~North~~ Korean peninsule along the 38th line.

Consequence of the war:

Korean: It leds to massive loss of life (over two millions. Infrastructure and economic loss stagnate both North and South for decades. Both the Countries even today are in a state of water with the border fortified and armed.

China: The war strengthened the might of Mao in the domestic sphere.

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It ~~sende~~ sent out a message that it stood up against the imperialist force of USA and drove them away.

USA! The war caught USA by suprise. It caused massive ~~dignity~~, ~~and~~ embarassment to the ~~Pe~~ preparedness of US force. The war made USA resolve stronger to prevent spread of communism. It also supported Chang Kai Shek government of Taiwan.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Munich Pact was signed between ~~Hitler (Germany)~~ Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini) & England (Chamberlain) and France.

The Munich pact gave Germany the part of Czechoslovakia ~~to~~ that are inhabited by German. It was an act of Appeasement with a hope by Britain and France that Germany Conquest toward the east would checked Communism Spread.

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They belief that Germany and Hetter wouldn't attack the western Europe.

However, the pact emboldened Hitler. And in 1938 he occupied the whole of Checkoslovakia and it leds to heavy militarisation of the Germany. Hitler believed that the opponent are weak and indecisive and he started conquering countries like Hitemnia.

In 1939, Hitler boldened by his success and passivity on the part of France and Britain conquered poland. Poland

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was a British ally. Britain declared war on Germany as a result and it subsequently leds to world war II.

Thus, Munich Pact is a blot in the History, and classic example of failed appeasment with a consequences that led to death of millions of people.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Martin Luther King was a African American Civil right leader

Trained as a pastor, Martin Luther King was deeply influenced by Gandhiji philosphy of non-violence.

According to him, the right of the African American can be ensured only through the method of Non-violence. He leds the Non-violence movement

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against the racist Southern States that denied the African American basic Civil Right and practise Seggregative.

He event visited India in 1959 and gave an interview in the All India radio about the influence of Gandhiji

Contribution and Accomplishment of Martin Luther King:

(i) He led ~~the~~ civil right protest against the white Supremacist and racist Southern State

(ii) He provided the leadership to the Subjugated black American

(iii) He led the anti Seggregation movement

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(iii) He Supported Rosa part in the Montgemery Bus incident

(iv) Conducted protest, meeting, propaganda ag. for the right

Accomplishment

(i) The GOVT of USA passed the Civil right Act 1964 that gurantees that there cannot be any discrimenation on the basis of colour, race, religion etc.

(ii) Right to vote was granted

The legacy of Martin-Luther King is felt still today. As Barack Obama said that he wouldn't have become the first black president if not for Martin-Luther King and Gandhi. He is living testimony of principle of Gandhiji and martin Luther King

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~The~~ India is a diverse Country with numerous ~~numerous~~ number of language. The demand for reorganisation of States soon started after independence.

Dhar Committee and JVP Committee talks about only administrative reorganisation of state. But due to pressure, the ALI Fazal Committee provided for linguistic reorganisation of State on ~~language~~ linguistic line. It led to State reorganisation Act 1956. 14 states were formed.

~~Mumbai and~~ Bombay provinced got devided into Gujarat and Maharastra

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on the bases of language.

~~The government of India~~ Constitution of India provides that Hindi and English would be two official language for 15 years and then Hindi was supposed to be made the only official language. But in 1967, the government continued with Hindi and English as the two official language.

The three language formula: The instruction are provided in mother tongue to primary students and English and another ~~two~~ indian language in upper classes

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The fact of the matter is the language is a very sensitive issue. Any imposition of Hindi in southern and Northeastern state is objected vehemently by the local people even though Constitution provides for the promotion of Hindi as per article 343 and 351.

And the reality is that English is mainly use as medium especially in higher education system and corporate sector.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Unorganised workers or sector constitute over 90% of the work forces.

Major characteristic of unorganised workers:

→ (i) they are unskilled and semi skilled

(ii) Are lowly paid.

(iii) have a weak bargaining power.

(iv) Insurance coverage, Healthcare etc are poor.

Measures for welfares of unorganised workers in India:

(i) Equal renumeration act

(ii) Maternity benefit act

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provides benefits for the unskilled and ~~urgan~~ unorganised pregnant worker.

(3) prevention to ~~wolen~~ Sexual Harassment in workplace Act.

(4) Atal Pension Yojana

(5) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.

Domestic helps are kind of unorganised worker that performs domestic work like cleaning, cooking, baby sitting, etc.

problem face by domestic workers are:

(1) They are unskilled and lack ability to look for alternative jobs

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(ii) Most of the ~~jobs~~ domestic work belong to poor marginalised section and it is dominated by women. and are vulnerable to sexual Harassment.

(iii) There is hardly any registration and jobs are lowly paid

(iv) They are made to work long hours

(v) There is no law that regulated and look after the welfare of the domestic worker. The worker tends to be from marginalised section with low bargaining power. As a result a strict legal framework is required which ensure proper pay, worktime and grievance redressal mechanism.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per the Mentally ill Act 2017, Mental illness is defined as :

The condition that distorts feeling, thinking, orientation which impaired judgement, behaviour and character of an individual. More than 15% of the population has had experience one form or another.

The policy measure taken up by government:

→ i) Mentally ill Act 2017 decriminalise suicide

→ ii) disabilities Act 2016, includes mental illness as a disabilities.

iii) Prevention of

→ " Mental illness Act provides for good mental healthcare and treatment in ~~govern~~ public health service

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(iv) → Article 14 of the Constitution provides for right to equality.

But policies are not sufficient as

→ Poor Fund allocation: only 0.06% of health budget is spend on mental healthcare

Priority: Low priority of mental healthcare as it is not considered as a serious enough diseases

Infrastructure: Lack of mental healthcare facilities especially in rural area. And the psychiatrist coverage is abysmally low.

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Social stigmatisation and social taboo: The Indian traditional culture label ~~mat~~ mental illness as madness that discourages people to come forward.

WAY FORWARD

Mental illness is a disease that can be treated ~~ea~~ with medication. The role of spouse, siblings, parents and friends are crucial as any sign of depression, etc need to deal with care compassion and love.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group as the name suggest are tribes that are vulnerable".

Characterestic of PVTG

→ Subsistence livelihood like hunting satturing

→ primitive tools and technology

→ Geographical isolation and minimal contact with mainstream

→ decrasing population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenge face by PVTG:

→ **Health**: The health indicator is very poor with High MMR, IMR etc.
They are prone infections and communable diseases

Literacy: The literacy coverage is very low.

Development intrusion: loss of Habitat and livelihood due to mining, Forest Conservation policy etc

Stigmatisation: People usually look down upon them as "inferior", "uncultured" and "uncivilised".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Exploitation in the form of exhibition (Example: Tourist youth taking photos and harassing ~~Sentile~~ Sentinelise and other Andaman tribes].

Steps taken up the government:

→ The Government started national tribal policy 1952

→ The government adopted targetted policies (different policies for each tribes].

→ The Community led development effort was adopt as an approach.

→ ~~Prop~~ providing citizenship to ~~P~~ PVTG like Sentinelise, nicobaries etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ Suburbanisation is a modern phenomenon whereby population from central urban location shifts to peripheral suburb. etc

Reason behind this development

→ High rental and land cost in the main urban areas

→ Improving transport system make it easier to travel to and fro

→ Away from congestion, chaos and disturbances to peace, and tranquility

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ provision of work from home

→ provision of benefits in the periphery like cheap house etc.

Challenges that of Surburbanisation Creates:

→ Environment
↳ pollution due to increasing ~~pollu~~ population, vehicular emission

→ unplanned and underdeveloped urbanisation creating pressure on land causing land pollution

Health: Most of these suburb lack proper health facilities sanitation and other basic amenities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Increasing slum dwelling

Example of Suburbanisation can be given that of NCR (like Noida, Gurgaon Faridabad etc).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Brahmaputra valley spread across Assam and part of Arunachal pradesh in the north eastern states.

The region is at mercy of flood regularly.

Geographical Causes:

→ The course of river starts from a high gradient and steep slop.

→ Narrow valley with Hills on other sides

→ Huge amount of river waters

→ Right bank rivers (tributaries) are fast flowing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Huge alluvials it carries along it course.

Anthropogenic factors

↳ Land pressure in the form settlement in the flood plain and other vulnerable region / areas

↳ unplanned construction in the vicinity

↳ Lack of use of technology like early warning system

↳ Administrative and governmental failure to devise proper flood management plans

↳ Deforestation and other environmental degradation

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Suitable mitigation measures

↳ evacuation of people from flood plain and rehabilitation and relocation in safer areas

↳ Improving the river bank strength through Concrete Structure.

↳ proper dissemination of early warning system.

↳ use space technology like weather forecasting etc.

↳ Afforestation.

Flood mitigation is key to future development North east in general and Assam in particular

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Heat budget is defined as the phenomenon whereby the earth received the Sun rays in the form of long waves and reflected as short wave back to the earth surface atmosphere.

that is the total incoming radiation is equal to the total outgoing radiation.

It balanced the heat of the earth as earth is neither hot or cold due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

heat budget.

The excess heat receive at the equator is transferred to poles through ocean current and could thereby maintaining a balance. Earth is a perfect black body. It doesn't absorb any heat but reflect back all the heat from sun.

→ The short waves radiation reflected back from earth are trapped by the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Increases CO_2 would lead to increasing warming of the earth atmosphere as the solar waves are trapped and reflected back to the earth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This warming leads to the phenomenon of global warming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

The Indian drainage system is divided into two major system viz: Himalayan and peninsular system.

The drainage system are result of the geological events that take millions of years ago. The subsidence of the western flank of peninsular block occurs that shaped the present drainage system.

The Himalayan emergence led to faulting along

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~western~~ Peninsular block which is filled by river tapi and narmada

Further, The peninsular region is tilted toward the bay of Bengal which explain why major rivers flows toward bay of bengal,

unsuitable for Navigation ;

(i) Most of rivers are shallow and short duration

(ii) river originating from western ghat flow along rocky mountain system.

(iii) Rock type found in peninsular india are igneous and metamorphic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Most of the river are Seasonal.

Suitability for Hydro electric project:

(i) → Some of the west flowing are fast flowing from Western Ghats.

(ii) Western Ghat receive huge rainfall.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Governmental policies are one of the major indicator and influencer of location of industries

Government policies influences by:

(i) Tax cuts like excise, income etc for opening industries along certain areas.

(ii) Facilities like SEZ that attract investment

(iii) Government policies that give benefits for opening industries in backward region like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

North east

(NE) ~~Nor~~ UDAAN Scheme for air connectivity of underserved areas.

Steps taken!

→ Govt provides support system like dedicated freight corridor

→ provides logistic support

→ welfare of the industrialist and investor in disturbed area etc.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

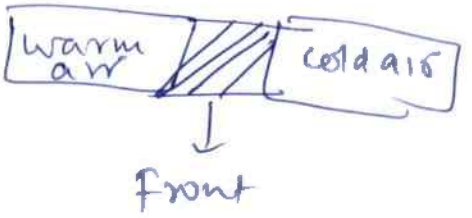
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Cloud are forms when a parcel of air is raised from surface through adiabatic expansion ~~compression~~ and subsequent cooling down with height.

It can be formed through three way.

(1) front formation



→ When a mass of hot air meet cold air, then a front is formed.

It leads to upliftment of warm air and lead of

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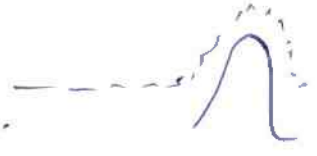
to adiabatic ~~compres~~ expansion and it reach a saturation point after it cool downs

Through Convection:
Due to high heating especially on hot day water vapour rises

→ Through orographic:
when a mass of air encounter a mountain.



'orographic ~~ra~~ cloud formation.

Cloud can help in weather forecasting by looking at the type of the cloud formation.

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If it is
Cirrus Cloud (high cloud) then it means clear sky and fine weather

Nimbus Cloud: It is fluffy cotton like cloud formation
↳ It may it lead

Stratus clouds: It may leads to some drizzle

Cumulus Nimbus Cloud:
→ It is huge dark cloud form due to convection.
It ~~indicates~~ heavy rainfall storm etc.

Thus, cloud can be an effective way of weather forecasting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

~~Socio - econo~~

Soil degradation is an all encompassing concept that includes loss of fertility, salinisation, alkalisation, soil erosion etc. that leads to poor soil quality

Socio - economic consequences

- It leads to loss of productivity
- Increase the pressure of population on land
- Increase the input costs as more chemical and fertiliser are needed
- Leads to decreasing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ profitability of agriculture contributing to rural ~~dist~~ agricultural distress

→ increasing inequalities and other problems.

As can be seen from the Green Revolution area, indiscriminate use of pesticide fertiliser, ~~for~~ chemical leads to loss of fertility leading to loss of production threatening food security.

Ecological Consequences

- → Environmental degration due to land pollution
- → Salinisation decreasing percolation of water
- → Soil erosion leading to loss of top soil

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ desertification due to decrease plant growth

Mitigation measures :

→ use of Micro irrigation to decrease Salinisation

→ Migrating to organic farming.

→ Zero tillage, Contour terrace etc.

→ Banning of Jhum Cultivation

→ discouraging Chemical fertiliser

→ Subsidise like free ~~wat~~ electricity to reduce flood irrigation

All the ~~life~~ life lives on land. Therefore its maintainance and arresting soil degradation is Crucial for future

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ India has two set of Island in the Andaman Sea (Andaman, nicobar island) and Arabian Sea. (Lakshwadeep)

→ Threat faced by island

→ Increasing piracy along the indian ocean

→ Terror threat from non-State actor and Foreign terror export

→ increasing Global focus in the neighbouring indian Ocean region

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strategic importance of the Island make it vital for India to secure it

Recent initiative

→ SAGARMALA

→ port led development

→ Construction of infrastructure facilities like port, roads, etc

→ establishment of joint security Command in Andaman Island.

→ Special schemes and developmental programme for the tribals of Andaman and nicobar island.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Focusing on basic amenities like healthcare, education etc for all round development.

Island territories are important for India. Security, strategic, economic and political stability. As a result the policy should involves local people and communities.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	NONGJAI MOHD ALI AKRAM SHAH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number.	
Center	Online	Date	24/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
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7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

In the 14th Lok Sabha, only 14 percent of the Lok Sabha MP were women as opposed to 38% in Germany 49% in Finland.

Reaservation of seat is needed:

→ It will ensure that their is inclusiveness

→ Enhance participatory democratic

→ Lead to women empowerment and Gender Justice

→ It is in line with the ideal of equity and Social justice

The 108th Constitutional amendment Bill seeks to reserve 33% of

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Seat ~~with~~ for women in Lok Sabha.

Features of Bills

→ 33% seat reserved for 15 years
→ After fifteen years, there will be a review of the bill.

Issue

↳ however it will lead to unseating of 1/3rd seat for reservation
→ issue of (proxy candidates)
→ doesnot address the real issue of lack of women voice in political party
→ reinforces and perpetuate women inequality.
→ There is lack of political will

WAY FORWARD

→ every political parties should reserved 1/3 of ticket to women
→ Along with women representation other electoral reform like communalism, funding, criminalisation, voter education need to be taken up.

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. (150 words) 10

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Affirmative action / reservation is a process in which seeks to provides accession to prefered position in the society to a groups that would other wise be excluded

Issue in promotion of SC / ST

Indra Sahwney case 1993.

↳ It held that reservation should be caped at 50%

→ There cannot be reservation in promotion

Govt introduced Constitutional amendment to allow reservation in promotion.

In 2006 Nagaraj case 2007 Supreme

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Court held that for promotion reservation following criteria should be fulfilled:

(i) There should be quantifiable data of backwardness

(ii) Empirical data on inadequate representation

(iii) There should be ensure that efficiency does not reduce.

Recently Supreme Court held that the quantifiable data for backwardness is not necessary but upheld the other two condition in Nagaraj case.

Reservation in promotion is necessary as for instance there are very few SC/ST in the top govt position (only 4 SC/ST in the rank of joint secretary)

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Autonomous district Council are established under the Sixth schedule of the Constitution

Reason behind under performance

→ Lack of decentralisation: The State Legislature are not willings to devolve key functions to ADC

→ Lack of finances: Lack of independent finance are overly dependent on State Govt

→ Lack of cordination between ADC, State Govt department, hill area department

→ Lack of regulatory mechanism

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→ Lack of Taxation power
→ Lack of accountability and Corruption Leading to mismanagement

→ Lack of awareness among the Tribals about their right and entitlements

Suggestions

→ Devolution of fund, functions & functionaries
→ proper regulatory mechanism
→ Grievance Redressal mechanism
→ ensure harmonisation of Tribal development plan & state policy
→ Avoid duplication of State Govt & ADC Duties

Today 104 million schedule Tribe are there in India. Democratic decentralisation key to ensure inclusiveness, good governance and overall welfare.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. (150 words) 10

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official Secret act was introduced in 1923 by Colonial Govt

Rationale Behind

→ to ensure Confidentiality
→ loyalty to Govt
→ to enable the dignity of "Secret" and Sensitive Govt details & documents.
→ to ensure law & order & national security

Features of Official Secret act

↳ Any disclose of official information considered secret amount to arrest and fine

Right to information 2005 → seeks to ensure transparency and accountability

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Right to information given precedence

→ to ensure accountability, transparency and Good governance

→ Official Secret act basically criminalize whistle blower

→ It Secret act breeds secrecy, opaqueness, and hences leads to corruption

→ Law Commission also recommended it

→ Build trust, democratisation & participatory

Shouldn't be given precedence

→ Certain information like national security would leads bad consequence

→ Section 8 of RTI already has provision when State can refuse information if deemed sensitive

→ It will effect the day to day working of the Govt

→ issue of law & order may arises.

WAY forward: whistle Blowing protection act should be brought in

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5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

→ Indian Enterprise Architecture Framework (I is a e-governance mechanism of Governance.

→ It is key to digital India and transformation of Governance in India.

Main principles

→ Digital infrastructure improvement
→ Digital literacy.
→ use of ICT
→ Financial inclusion
→ e-service delivery.

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Its full implementation can:

→ help in good governance

→ Improve efficiency

→ check corruption

→ helps in better implementation of ~~Skills~~ Schemes

→ Responsive Governances

→ helps inclusiveness and better targetting of welfare measures

→ ensure proper decentralisation

WAY Forward

- e pragati scheme

→ National digital literacy mission

→ National e-governance plan.

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6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? (150 words) 10

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Civil Service is the permanent executive with the Goal of delivery of welfare service (article 310 to 324) ।

Rationale Behind mandatory cooling off

→ Immediate employment of Senior Bureacrat in Govt post Leads to Question of Conflict of interest

→ It may Leads favouritism and nepotism

→ It Leads issue of partiality, Lack of accountability & transparency.

→ Mandatory cooling off period enable a rationale, Objective

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manner in which the Governmental position like Governor, NHRC, Bank Board Bureaus press council of India etc.

Sarkaria Commission

→ There should be mandatory cooling off period of 2 years

However, Govt often breaches the principle and senior bureaucrats immediately recruited. Thus there should be relook in civil service Rule;

→ (i) The Retirement age of civil servant can be increased

(ii) institutionalisation of cooling off period of 2 year

(iii) post like chief electioner commissioner should be barred from future appointment.

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. (150 words) 10

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

– Poshan Abhiyan is multi ministerial Convergence mission with the aims of malnutrition free India by 2022

Features :

Targets → Stunting (0-6) years from 38% to 25% by 2022

→ under nutrition, anemia, low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum.

Goals → malnutrition free India.

- Convergence
- Behavioural change
- Capacity Build
- Grievance Reddressal

} pillars of Abhiyan

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It is an improvement over the previous schemes:

→ As it seek Convergence and cordination among all stakeholder
→ use of ICT for better targetting
→ Synergy and linking of all schemes like ICDS, Midday meals, PDS, etc.

→ Focus on behavioural change & capacity Building.
→ outcome based mechanism.

Nutrition & Health is key to having a healthy & productive nation. Demographic dividend depend upon the Health and POSHAN Abhiyan is key to it

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

→ With the rising Hyper antiglobalisation and protectionism in Europe and America, Multiteral rule based trading is facing many challenges

Account of challenge

→ Anti Globalisation & protectionism
→ difficulties in funding Consensus as seen Doha Agreement
→ Division into block with seperate Goals (developed countries, Group of 77, developed countries etc)
→ withdrawal of USA from TPP
→ Trade wars
→ ~~physana~~ physo samitary issue & tariff issue

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→ Issue of dumping
→ declining in Global trades & exports
→ economic slowdown.

WTO founded in 1995 After Uruguay Round.

These challenges can be overcome;
→ Strengthening Global based rule
→ Reform & Revitalise
→ dialogue and discussion
→ WTO might also promote regional trading avenue like RCEP, TTPP.
→ Open plurilateralism

WTO is key for Global balanced trade and even More so for the developing Countries

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10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? (150 words) 10

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफ़ेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India – US trade is over 100 billion with balance of trade in India favour.

Major Impediments

Trade Balance → It is in India favour of India

→ Non-tarriff barrier like sanitary issue

→ Govt support to farmer in India opposed by US.

→ Recently US – under trump raises tarrif on trade from India

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ever greening of patent by USA pharma.

Recently – USA withdraw Generalised System of preference (GSP) is a preferential tarrif system which provide tarrif reduction on import from developing countries

Its effect on India & US Trade:

→ export become ~~cheap~~ costlier
→ may causes retaliatory trade wars
→ accessing USA market may become costlier for various sector like Jewelarly, food processing etc.

A strong India - USA trade key to ensure strong export, investment etc.

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. (250 words) 15

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Democracy~~

The ~~directive principle~~ preamble of Constitution envisaged a democracy based on Secular, Socialist, Soveriegn & Republic.

Independence of various organs is key for Check & Balance and Seperation of power.

Independence of judiciary :

independence of judiciary is strengthened with ;

(i) primacy of judiciary in Appointment (3 judge case)

(ii) Security of tenure : 2/3rd majority for removal

(iii) Charged on the Consolidated fund of India.

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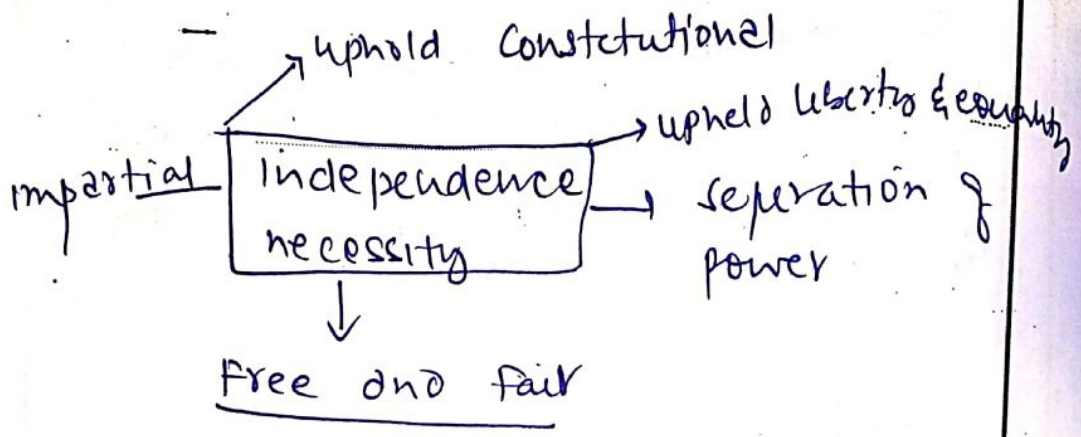
(iv) their conduct can't be discussed in parliament until an impeachment motion is brought.



With independence comes accountability.

Accountability is key to ensure answerability. It enables to ensures adherence to rule & regulation and acts as Counterweight to abuse of power.

However, judiciary has been criticised for lacking accountability:

→ Judge appointing Judges

→ difficult process of removal

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- No ethics committee
- judiciary not under RTI
- Secrecy & opaqueness in dealing
- delay, pendency and slow disposal rate
- issue regarding sexual harrassment against CJI and four seniormost judge going to media

How can we ensure accountability

→ (i) memorandum of understanding for appointment
(ii) National judicial accountability bills
(iii) Judges Code of Conduct
(iv) Reform in criminal justice system to ensure speedy justice
(v) increase judges ratio, reduce vacancy & improve infrastructure

Judiciary is Bulwark of democratic polity

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Departments of the Government is to ensure decentralisation, efficiency, coordination & effectiveness of Governance.

Strength of Department

Specialise attention: for example the economic ~~departm~~ ministry divided into revenue, taxation, financial, service etc

Improve efficiency → through synergy of stakeholder, manpower & Resources.

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Better Governance through Cordination.

However many weakness exist:

Overcentralisation: Leading to lack of devolution of function

Red tapisms: Rule bound & Heirarchical Leading to slow decision making.

Fragmentation & Lack of Cordination
↳ There is lack of communication and cordination among various departments & ministries.

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Lack of accountability & transparency in decision making

Corruption - & Leakage - due to misallocation of funds.

Lack of expert → minister lack the expertise to handle the technical nature of governance.

WAY FORWARD:

- Minimum Government ~~Governance~~ & maximum Governance
- ICT & e-governance
- Good Governance practise need to be institutionalism
- Civil service reform & decentralisation

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13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha is the upper chamber of Indian parliament. With the role of upholding federalism and state interest

Criticism surrounding:

Composition → (i) Nominated member
(ii) No domicile requirement
(iii) Lack of uniformity: state doesnot have equal representation
(iv) retired Bureacrat, Burnout politician, backdoor for unelectable Leaders
(v) Non federal in character.

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Functioning

↳ (i) Relatively powerless in case of money matter.

(ii) It revisory Role has been ineffective

(iii) passing of ~~money~~ ordinary bills as money bills

(iv) unable to ~~carb~~ Carved a federal images.

(v) Repeated recourse to ordinance

(vi) often disadvantage in case of joint sitting.

However, Rajya sabha is much more than just secondary House;

→ (i) It can check heisty & ill conceived bills

(ii) enable parliamentary oversight over executives

(iii) Article 312 only Rajya Sabha can initiate a establishment of All India Services

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(iv) It uphold federalism & Co-operative federalism

(v) Give representation to people who are not able to get elected due to reality of polity (eminent personalities)

~~It is just secondary house~~

(vi) Article 249 → Rajya Sabha can legislate on State subject

~~Recom~~ WAY forward

Recommendation of Punchi Committee

→ (i) Restoration of Domicile Condition

(ii) equal representation to State on the basis of population

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14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

election is bloodline of democracy and free & fair is indespensible for a vibrant democracy

Legislative changes with respect to funding:

Finance Bills:

(i) Done away with cash funding above 2000 Rupees

(ii) Introduce electoral bond

FCRA Act regulate foreign funding of election

income tax Act: assures disclosure of amount recieved

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However many challenges still exist regarding transparency:

→ Anonymity: There is no way to know the details of the fundings and recipient

→ Black money: According to ADR, 67% of funding from anonymous sources

→ Foreign funding: The cap on foreign funding done away with

→ RTI → political parties still outside the ambit of RTI

→ Non taxable → political contribution outside taxation

→ Crony capitalism → No law to monitor lobbying & corporate funding

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→ State funding has been envisage as well to curbed the menace of black money in electoral politics

~~Ratio~~

State funding can address the challenge:

→ (i) It ensure that Black money cheshot enter elections.
(ii) improve accountability & transparency
(iii) Ensure that corporate influence and foreign funding curbed
(iv) Dinesh Goswami Committee & Indrajeet - Sen Committee also suggest State funding & partial State funding

However, State funding has certain issues:
(i) Not practicable: Considering socio-economic reality
(ii) Cost of election too heavily
(iii) Benefits only bigger party
(iv) Doesnot ensure that black money wouldn't be used.

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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. (250 words) 15

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शामिल करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

29 percent of people lives in urban area which will rise to 45% by 2045.

2/3rd of urban population lives in urban agglomorate of 10 lakh and more people

- underurbanisation (only 30% of population)
- over urbanisation (2/3rd in urban Agglomorate)

For a successful urban transformation we need a liuable, clean, sustainable, responsive urban areas

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urban governances need to be inclusive, responsive, technical, smart, accountable and transparent

Issue plaguing urban governance

1. Lack of planning + unplanned urbanisation leading haphazard housing &

2. Lack of devolution of power: function and functionaries deficiency leading to inefficiency.

3. Lack of taxation power & decentralisation

4. Slums, sanitation, solid waste management etc.

6. ~~Lack~~ ~~bad~~ urbanisation without industrialisation leading to dehumanisation and exploitation

7. Lack of capacity building

8. Corruption & leakage

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Strategies to over come.

→ planned municipalities & urbanisation
→ Smart cities & use of ICT
→ Solid waste management Rule 2016

→ Slum rehabilitation & Indira Awas Yojana (Housing for all.
→ Devolution of funds, function & functionaries
→ decentralisation, training & Capacity Building
→ Adoption of Best model from Europe.
→ Awareness & Behavioural change.

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16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHG is a group of 20-30 people in an area who pooled their resources for social & economically purpose.

Today there are around 2 million SHG in India

Role of SHG in poverty alleviation

→ Finances → It provides credits to the member to enable them to start Business

→ Empowering → especially women. thereby building their capacity

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→ Bridge the gap between the caste divides

→ Leadership Building & Collective bargaining

→ Ensure reach of Govt service acting as intermediary

→ Reduce indebtedness thereby acting as tool to counter farm distress

Shortcoming of SHG Bank Linkage

NABARD initiated linkage of Bank with SHG. However, it has many issue / challenges:

→ (i) Funds → the fund allocated for the ~~process~~ SHG is relatively low

(ii) issue of Collateral → Bank become risk aversive & hence

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- not very keen to lend to SHG
- issue of NPA & declining Credit
- often cornered by dominant member
- Regional and Caste divides
- Lack of awareness among people.
- Corruption and Leakage
- Lack of Financial literacy.

Suggestion

- Funds + proper usage of priority sector lending
- Capacity building of SHG through training and course
- Financial literacy through Schemes like Jan - Dhan
- Scheme like Mudra, Stand up India

SHG is key to ensure that credit reaches the most vulnerable section

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

~~Hig~~ India has over 900 University and over 9% of population are graduates

Govt of india has taken up many initiatives;

→ HEFA for financing
→ RISE schemes
→ National education policy
→ establishment of new IIT, AIIMS, NIT
→ INSPIRE schemes

However despites initiatives many challenges persist:

① funding: Less than 1% of GDP is allocate for higher education

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(ii) Gross enrollment is very low

(iii) Poor quality of graduates

(v) Lack of focus on R & D.

(vi) Commercialisation of education

(vii) urban - rural devide, gender divide, and caste devide in terms of accessibility.

To improves its quality & Relevance many reforms need to be done;

(i) Funding : Atleast 2(6)% of GDP (in line with ~~[illegible]~~ advanced countries)

(ii) Qualities : employability & Skills need to be augment

(iii) Curriculum need up to be updated.

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(IV) Schemes like HEFA, RISE, SWAYAM, Need to be converge.

(V) Bottom up approach to ensure synergy.

(VII) Investment in Research and design and newer technology like IOT, Blockchain, Industry 4.0 etc.

Higher education is key to creating Knowledge economy and 5 trillion economy.

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18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? (250 words) 15

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is Govt flagship programme to ensure Housing for all by 2022.

→ pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - rural: 2 crore House by 2022

→ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana urban: 1.5 crore House by 2022

Progress made:

→ Over 90 lakh House built under PMAY - urban

→ Provide jobs to local mason

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& Construction workers.

→ Convergence with other schemes like Swach Bharat mission, Ujjwala etc.

Challenges it Faces

1. **Funds** → The Govt Support of 1.5 lakh per house not adequate

2. **Non availability** of local materials & Masons

→ **Quality of product**: providing drinking water, toilets & pucca house constraint by Budget

→ **Issue of Corruption & Leakage**

→ urban Governance is poor.

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→ Slum rehabilitation is a challenging task

→ issue of inclusion & exclusion errors

implementation of the Scheme can be fast tracked:

→ incorporation of pvt player.

→ capacity augmentation of urban governances

→ funds → extra Budgetary allocation

→ use of ICT, aadhar to ensure inclusiveness

→ Training of local mason & Construction worker

Housing & quality Live is an unalienable human right and improve Social capital.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ In light of the changing Geopolitics, India Ocean island hold significance importance.

Geopolitics Contours of the region:

→ Recent construction of Naval bases at Seychelles by China

→ presence of American base at Diego Garcia.

→ OBOR & maritime Silk route by Child

→ String of pearls policy of China

→ instability in Maldives & Srilanka

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- India role as Net security provider in the region.

→ Quad initiatives of the USA, India, Australia and Japan to balance and counter Chinese incursions

ensuring maritime security

→ A strong & healthy relationship with neighbouring island key to ensure peaceful existence

→ 26/11 Attack highlight the vulnerability of security in ocean region

→ piracy, hijacking & organised crime along Indian Ocean region

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→ Resource : oil & polymetallic nodules along the ocean key to secure future.

→ Blue economy, rising sea level & sustainable development of region depend upon

→ Net security provider of ocean region is India

WAY forward

→ Indian ocean Naval Synosium

→ military exercises

→ Project mausum.

→ ensure safe passage from trade & goods along Indian ocean.

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20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's is the third largest economy in the world & fastest growing economy.

Development assistance is ~~key~~ allocation of funds, money, resources to the underdeveloped Countries to improve the Human right and socio economic

Expansion in Scope :

↳ To improve Relations.

→ Geostratic & National interest

→ ~~evaliate~~ eleviate poverty & Suffering

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Reach →

Africa : Govt improved funding through Africa - India relationship

Neighbouring Countries : Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc.

It act as way to counter Chinese influence in the regions.

Developmental assistance is key to ensure India interest in the Geostratgic & Geopolitical of the religions

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Further,

Development Assistance would enable reconstruction of Countries like Afghanistan.

A prosperous Neighbour & Friends is helpful to ensure overall welfare.

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8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Generic medicine are those medicine that are available at cheap rate (affordable). It contain same substance as the original drugs

Need for Generic medicine

(i) Cost → Affordable and hence reduce out of pocket expenditure

(ii) India has huge poverty, high incidence of diseases and hence medicine is extremely key

(iii) Non-Generic medicine are out of common people affordability

(iv) A healthy Life is a fundamental right under article 21

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Reason for lower availability

→ issue of evergreening

→ Patent → take 20 years for the patent right to expire

→ Regulatory issues

→ Most of the bulk drug imported from China

→ poor incentive to pharmaceutical companies

→ IPR & WIPO issue

Step taken by Govt-

→ Jan Aushadi schemes:
Genuine medicine made available at ~~retail~~ selected stores

→ Ayushman Bharat as a Social Security Schemes (Medicare)

→ Govt planned to stop evergreening of drugs.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	NONGJAI MOHD ALI AKRAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	11/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

IFC is an independent fiscal forcasting and regulating council envisaged to ensure fiscal consolidation and discipline

Need for an independent fiscal Council:

Fiscal Populism: Govt introduces populist measures like loan waivers, subsidies etc.

Creative accounting → thereby manipulating fiscal deficit and current account deficit

Failure to adhere to FRBM Act: often breach by Govt

Extra Budgetory spending: 60% of capital spend by central govt from extra Budgetory sources like RBI, proceeds from PSU etc.

Mismatch between Revenue & expenditure: Govt often underestimate expenditure & overestimate revenue

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Role of IFC → Proper fiscal forcast
→ proper institutional mechanism for govt revenue and expenditure
→ Govt need to Adhere to direction of IFC.

Benefits of IFC in ensuring Transparency and accountability

→ fiscal populism can be curtailed.
→ intergenerational parity: As Debt would be keep sustainable through fiscal Consolidation
→ Proper adherence to FRBM Act.
→ Accountability, efficiency and transparency in decision making in fiscal management

→ checking wastage, Leakage and misdirection and misallocation

→ Reposing trust & credicability in fiscal management

→ Adhere to spirit of fiscal federalism

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze (150 words) 10

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Today share of India in Global export is 1.2 % of Global trade.

→ Potential of export in generating employment

→ export lead to access New market thereby increasing productivity.

→ Labour intensive sector like Apparel, food processing, MSME has huge potential for export & employment Generation.

→ As seen in case of China → export sector serve as a niche area for employment creation

→ income augmentation & better price delivery serve as a booster to generating high paying jobs.

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However India's export weakening competitiveness

→ Hyper deglobalisation & protectiveness is ~~developed~~ developed country

→ India losing out on countries like Vietnam, Bangladesh in Apparel sector, Leather etc.

→ Rigid Laws, & fragmentation of Regulation

→ finance → Due to NPA, investment growth is tepid and gloomy.

Steps that need to be taken:

→ Labour Reforms: to consolidate & simplify the labour law.

→ fixed term employment: to make hiring easy and introduce competiveness.

→ export cluster to specialised in export.

→ Credit access
- Mudra
- credit linked subsidy
- TREDs scheme

→ Proper implementation of schemes like digital india, make in India, Start up India etc in order to push production

→ 'export is key to achieve 5 trillion economy by 2024

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

→ Mineral & mines constitute only 1.2% of GDP and India still is a net importer of mineral resources

Main feature of National mineral policy

Dedicated mineral cluster: to ensure better exploration and infrastructure support

→ Incorporation of private sector:
→ to ensure competiveness in mineral sector
→ attract private investment

→ Long term export policy
to convert India into a net exporter rather than present status of net importer.

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Intergenerational Parity: taking into consideration of Need of future generation

Proper implementation of district mineral foundation: So as to ensure that Needs of local taken into account.

The mineral policy aims to bring Sustainability & Responsible mining:

→ Intergenerational parity through sustainable ecological exploitation

→ employment creation: over 2 millions jobs can be created

→ export policy to ensure infrastructure development

→ However it has been criticised as:

Environmental degradation: does not take into account of negative externalities.

→ Lack of incorporation of the indigenous, tribal views

Sustainable and wise use of mineral resources is key to ensure overall welfare & 5 trillion economy.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

PM JIVAN YOJana is a scheme under the ministry of oil and natural Gas

Salient features of PM JIVAN YOJANA

→ use of Biodesiel and Bioethanol for transport

→ income support to Generation of Bioethanol and Biofeuls.

→ use of use foods, waste, damage crops in Biodesiel and Bioethanol.

→ Compulsory blending of 10% bioethanol in fuels

PM. JIVAN and National policy on Biofeuls 2018:

National policy on Biofeuls एवं उद्देश्य

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to increase the production & advance biofuels (2nd generation biofuels, 3rd generation & 4th Generations)

→ Permit the use damage food, wasted, food product & damage crops for bioethanol production & Biofuels.

PM JIVAN would help in achieving Goals & vision of National Biofuel policy.

→ Monetory support to Biofuel production

→ Cleaner fuel & environmentally Sustainable

→ decrease the dependence on oil ~~export~~ import

→ Cheaper & more efficiency

→ It enables to adhere to principles of SDG, INDC, Climate action plans

Sustainable & environmental friendly biofuel is key to ensure livable, secure and progressive future.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. (150 words) 10

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural farming is a technique of farming which uses No fertiliser, pesticides & spends zero money on inputs

Recently state of Andra pradesh sought to achieve 100% Zero Budget Natural Farming

ZBNF as an alternative to capital intensive agriculture:

→ ZBNF use zero input as a result can act as alternative to cost inputs like fertiliser, chemical etc.

→ Indebtedness → It reduces indebtedness & farm distress

→ Environmental → Act as a sustainable as it use cowdungs, organic manure etc.

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further can address the issue of soil erosion & declining fertility.

mixed cropping & crop rotation is key to zero Budget based farming:

Better aeration of soil & better water retaining capacity.

Lack of water wastage as it involved less water intensity & better water retaining capacity.

However ZBNF has certain issues:

Profitability: It is not properly determined whether it is profitable.

ZBNF as a paradigm need structural changes in agri sector.

Lack of awareness & Resistance to change from traditional farming.

Budget 2019 suggest ZBNF and organic farming as key to ensuring doubling of farmer income.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

→ every year 13 million tonnes of plastic enter ocean every year.

Impact of ~~mar~~ plastic pollution

→ **Ecosystem**

→ death of plants & animals
→ discolouration of Coral reefs
→ threat to Biodiversity

→ **Bio accumulation**

Plastic are ingested by marine animals which get accumulated and magnified. Human Consumption Leads to toxic Compounds ingestion

→ **Health**

→ Diseases like malaria, diarrhea, liver diseases.

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Financial loss

around 13 billions every years is loss due to ~~marine~~ plastic pollution

Climate change → As it leads to more CO_2
→ warming & water level rise & water level

→ threat to food security

Measures to address

→ UN environment introduced ≠ Clean Sea Campaign.

→ Blue flag certification to clean the Sea beaches

→ Basel Convention & Stockholm Convention on POP should be strictly implemented

→ proper implementation of plastic management rule 2016.

→ Awareness campaign & capacity augmentation

→ Reuse, Reduce and Recycle principle should adhere to

plastic pollution needs to address in order to ensure sustainable development goals.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage norms is a set of policies & Regulation to address the issue of vehicular emission.

evolution of Bharat Stage Norms

→ It was introduce in 2000 in line of Euro Stage Norms.

→ The Govt introduce the State IV from 2015 and India was supposed to shift to Stage V by 2019.

→ But India skip Stage V and planned to introduce Stage VI by 2020.

→ Supreme Court banned the sale of Stage (IV) fuel in NCR region from 2019.

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Significance of introduction of Stage VI Norms:

→ Reduction of PM 2.5 and PM emission

→ Reduction of NO_x and SO_2 emission

Cleaner → The fuel is cleaner & engine has catalytic converter that can reduce NOx

Health → Reduce disease like cancer, lung disease, irritation

Air pollution → Reduce air pollution & ensure cleaner air

Problems
→ Lack of adoption of BS-VI certified engines
→ Funds → Lack of financial access in auto sector
→ Price ← may increase price affordability issue

BS-VI Norms is a step in right direction to adhere to SGD Goals, Climate agenda, National climate action plan.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? (150 words) 10

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

→ Black hole is a specific location in space where the gravity is so high that even light cannot escape

Recently the event Horizon Telescope project detect a Black hole $\boxed{\text{messier } 87}$

The challenge in imaging Black hole:

→ It is completely dark as light cannot pass through it.

→ The ripple effect make it difficult to detect.

→ It is difficult to pin point a black hole due to its distance.

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Event Horizon telescope overcome Some of the challenges:

→ The event Horizon telescope detect the surrounding to black hole

→ It was enable to detect the ripple effect of the Black hole

→ LIGO enables to detect Gravitational waves which has been help in event Horizon telescop

understanding black hole is key in understanding the universe, its formation the celestial bodies & its effect.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms trade treaty is an Agreement that seeks to ensure international standards & Rule in Arm trades

Objective of Arms trade treaty:

→ to ensure that Conventical arms avesnot falls into the hands of ~~band~~ bad people

→ to ensure peace and Stability.

→ to ensure that exporting & importing Countries ensure proper, Rational and Responsible use.

Challenges hindering ATT

Unwillingness of Countries like USA, China etc to ensure that there is Proper Gun Controls

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It is biased toward the importing Countries as the responsibilities lies on them.

→ As it legally Binding, many Countries are apprehensive about it

→ Further there are ambiguities and lack of Clarification regarding its enforcement

→ Issue of Sovereignty & National integrity may be effected as well.

WAY forward

→ An internationational understanding and arms trade treaty is key to ensure peaceful co-existence

→ UN Agreement on ~~disarment~~ disarmament needs to adopted to ensure nuclear disarmament.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure. (150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Internal security of a national entails the welfare of its citizen, economy, political stability & overall welfare.

Threat to internal security through Communication Network:

- Hacking → Comprising privacy, financial details, Datas.
- Data is the new Gold: So Communication Sector is key.
- Cyber fraud, phising, ransomware etc threatening cyber security
- Critical infrastructure: like Bank, Healthcare, defense etc are vulnerable to cyber threat
- Govt Push for digitilisation,

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financial inclusion, digital payment, digital india make it vulnerable to attack

Threat to Network

→ Cripple internet connectivity

→ Cyber warfare from hostile neighbours

→ Connectedness due to Globalisation can be negatively effected.

→ Can be use as tool to spread fundamentalism & Radicalisation.

Steps taken by Govt

→ National IT Act 2000.

→ cert-in as a emergency Response force

→ National Cyber security policy 2013.

→ Cyber Swaachta problem.

→ National Communication & digital policy 2019.

→ NATGRID to ensure information sharing

→ Bharat Net to insure internet connectivity.

→ data localisation policy.

A secure cyber communication Network is critical for achievement of digital india, Smart cities etc

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

→ Variable renewable energy are those energy that availability is variable like Solar, wind, Hydro etc.

Importance of integration of variable renewable energy:

→ Environmentally: (i) It is cleaner, and more sustainable

(ii) Adhering to the INDC, SDG & Climate change accorde

→ Availability: inexhaustible, cheap and readily available

→ today 300 million still out of electricity connecting.

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Efficiency & effectiveness of
Better to augment the capacity
of existing structure.

Economically

- Reduce export dependency on oil
- diversify our energy mix modal
- Save foreign exchange due to reduction in import

Challenges

- (1) Infrastructure → Lack of roads, connectivity, etc.
- (2) transmission & distribution loss
- (3) technology → most of the technology are imported from countries like China

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(4) ~~bar~~ Regulatory issue; due to fragmentation, complexities rule & regulation

(5) Skills → lack of skilled workforce to deal with integration

(6) Viability → Still the Renewable energy price Quite high as a result private sector not interested

Some step that can be taken up

→ (i) Infrastructure: Road, Railway, etc

→ (ii) Scheme like KUSUM

(iii) International Solar alliance.

(iv) Green energy corridor to ensure integration of solar energy

(v) investment on newer technology like solar, wind etc.

(vi) Rationalisation of price

Clean & Sustainable energy is key to inclusive ...

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle income trap is a situation in which the developing low income countries experiences fast growth & income rise enabling them to reach middle income (1200 to 12000)

But they are unable to cross & progress to high income criteria.

India could fall into middle income trap:

→ (i) inability ~~to~~ to transition from low productivity & less wage economy to productivity led growth.

(ii) Structural issue → like regulatory issue, rigid labour rules, multiples laws etc.

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(iii) Regression of Human Capital:

→ As New technology like AI, IOT, industry 4.0 requires newer skills, technology etc.

(iv) Climate change induced crisis in Agriculture: Leading to farm distress, low productivity, rural urban migration etc.

(v) Increasing inequalities & Lack of progression to middle class:

(vii) Lack of Focus on R&D

(viii) Hyper anti globalisation - meaning india would have lack of access to export unlike Japan & South Korea etc which benefitted from hyper Globalisation.

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India can avoid the middle income trap in following ways:

→ From diversification to specialisation like South Korea in electronics.

→ enabling environment → Labour reforms, regulatory framework, fixed term employment etc.

→ investment on human education & skill education

→ Adoption of proactive policy towards New tech like IOT, AI, industry 4.0, block chain etc.

→ Efficient energy production & usage through solar, wind & Hydro electricity

→ Sustainable Agriculture practise like Zero Budget Natural farming, Organic farming

→ proactive export policy.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy transmission is process in which the policy change by RBI through Repo rate are reflected in the Banking service and passed onto the household & Business

Importance of monetary policy transmission:

RBI mandate → RBI mandate of price control, fiscal deficit, current account deficit depends up policy Transmission

Economic growth → Low monetary policy transmission Leads to job losses, decline in economy

Inflation → inflation controls depends upon effective monetary transmission

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~~Crowding effect~~ Crowding out effect

→ As Bank lend more money to Govt and as such pvt sector crowded out.

Investment → decline if there is lack of Monetary policy transmission

→ issue plaguing the effective monetary policy transmission:

→ (1) Overdependence on Bank

→ (2) ~~Train~~ Locking of money in SLR and CRR.

(3) ~~Adherence~~ to priority sector lending

(4) ineffective Marginal lending cost of fund strategy

(5) issue of twin Balance sheets & NPA

(6) NBFC crisis in light IL&FS default of payment.

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→ RBI has taken up many initiatives :

→ (1) Marginal standing facility
→ (2) prompt corrective action, Joint Lender forum & insolvency & Bankruptcy code to resolve the NPA

→ (3) Banking reforms in the form mission indradanush, EASE schemes, etc.

→ (4) Reform in priority sector lending.
→ (5) CRR is kept low at 4% so as to ensure proper funds

→ Recapitalisation → 2.11 lakh crore to address the banking issue.

A Stable & Growing Economy needs proper monetory policy transmission to reign in inflation, ~~Control~~ ensure fiscal consolidation and Health of various economic sector.

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. (250 words) 15

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed Agriculture refers to those Agriculture practice where assured irrigation is not available.

In India 60% of net sown area is rainfed. 88% of pulses & 40% of cereal are produce in rainfed area.

Constraint faced by rainfed Agriculture

→ Productivity: low compared to irrigated area like Punjab Haryana.

→ Income → Generally low & most of the farmer are poor, small & marginal.

→ Policy issue → most of the policy are based on irrigated area → extended to rainfed area without proper study.

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Water

↳ Lack of water lead to declining productivity.

→ Further, agro climatic suitability is not taken into account. For example sugarcane grown in Maharastra.

MSP Bias

↳ MSP benefit farmer from rich area like Punjab, western up, Haryana and rainfed farmer are often ignored

+ farm distress and farmer suicide increasing in rainfed area due to indebtedness

AGRONOMIC PRACTISES to stabilised agricultural production in rainfed area;

→ Zero Budget Natural farming & organic farming can be

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adopted

→ Low water intensity crops like pulses, jowar, bajra, Ragi, vegetable etc.

→ Drip irrigation & Sprinkler to increase the water use efficiency

→ ~~sector~~ reorientation of Agricultural policy with focus toward the rainfed area.

→ Schemes like PM AASHA and PM-Kisan to address input issues

→ Animal Husbandry & allied activities to diversify the income sources.

→ Market reform through e-nam, contract farming etc.

INAY FORWARD

→ ~~Rainfed~~ Atlas of agri-rainfed agriculture should ~~be~~ incorporated.

→ Restructuring of Agriculture through precision farming, doubling farmer income etc.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems? (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

→ fertiliser is one of the 8 core sector of indian economy.

Today India 2nd largest producer & consumer of urea in the world.

Recent steps taken up by GoI

→ De regulation of urea use
→ Neem Coated urea
→ National urea policy 2015
→ Nutrient based Subsidy.
→ Soil Health Card
→ 100% DBT to fertiliser company for Subsidies urea.
→ use of aadhar to identify beneficiaries.

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How number of problem still persist in urea sector:

High urea subsidy: Leading to overutilisation, & wastage.

Cartelisation → as it is dominated by Companies

Still subsidy diverted to non agriculture use by rich people

Issue of Leakage: Corruption & missallocation of urea subsidy

→ issue of declining productivity & soil fertility due to misuse of urea.

→ Health issue due to chemical, and fertilisier in foods products.

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Reform to address the issue

(I) Sustainable Agriculture practise:
(I) Zero Budget Natural farming
(II) Organic farming

(II) Climate Smart agriculture.

(III) De-regulasition & decartelisation of fertelisei sectors.

(IV) ~~Gro~~ Nutrient based Subsidy, Soil Health Card, Neem Coated Urea to ensure Sustainable use of urea.

WAY Forward

→ India should consider UBI to reduce Subsidy missallocation
→ Adoption of National urea policy 2015.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. (250 words) 15

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access & Benefit sharing the principle in which the fruits of biodiversity resources are shared to local people, and areas from which its is exploited.

It is key principle of Convention on Biological diversity 1992.

It aids the sustainable use of Biodiversity in following way:

→ It recognise the traditional knowledge and right of people to biodiversity resources

→ It takes into account the issue

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arising out of Genetically modified crops.

→ It shares the fruits & Benefits arising out of Biodiversity of local people

→ Inclusion → It promotes inclusion as it entails fruits of resources to all the stakeholder.

→ Further it encourage local people Conservation efforts & cultural Conservation practice

Global level mechanism

(1) → CBD → Convention on Biological diversity as a part of Rio Convention 1992.

→ (2) Nagoya protocol on access & Benefit sharing.

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(3) Sustainable development Goal also address the Access & Benefit Sharing.

(4) → Sendai Framework on disaster Risk Reduction address Biodiversity issue.

National level

- National Biodiversity act 2002 provide legal basis for ~~Benefit &~~ access & Benefit Sharing.

→ National Biodiversity authority at the ~~State level~~ National level. State Biodiversity authority at the State Level & biodiversity ~~district~~ management at distric level.

- Gram Sabha is given the power in allowing exploitation of Biodiversity.
- Need concurrence of Biodiversity authority for any commercial exploitation.

→ Fair & reasonable use of Biodiversity key to address poverty, agricultural distress.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. (250 words) 15

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster resilience of infrastructure means the that the ~~disaster~~ infrastructure can withstand the effect of disaster like flood, earthquake, Sunami etc.

Significance of Resilience of infrastructure

(1) Economic

→ It can reduce the loss of key assets, infrastructures etc.

→ every year 200 Billion loss worldwide due to disaster

(2) Investment → india 1.5 trillion dollar investment in infrastructure. Resilient infrastructure is key to it

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(3) Loss of live

→ Loss of life can be significantly reduces.

(4) → Improve economic development & inclusiveness as disaster affect the poor & vulnerable disproportionately

(5) → Can address climate ~~issue~~ like water level rise, warming etc

(6) → Better disaster preparedness and response ability

Challenge is achieving disaster resilient infrastructure.

(1) Finances → It requires huge financial investment to build resilient infrastructure

(2) Rapid Growth of population → expected to be world most popolous by 2022.

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(3) Rapid urbanisation & Haphazard settlements in urban areas

(4) Climate Change → As a result leading to threat of cyclone, landslide, Global warming, displacement etc.

(5) Regulatory issue like inflexible laws, lack of cordination between centre & states etc.

(6) Lack of adherence of NDMA Guidlines

We need to mainstream disaster resilient infrastructure in development paradigm:

→ (1) Adhere to Sendai framework of disaster risk reduction.

→ (2) 10 point agenda given by PM in Asia conference on disaster risk reduction

→ (3) Public infrastructure like Bank, hospitals, etc should built with disaster resilient plan.

→ (4) enforce Building Code, Built embankment, Sand dunes, afforestation, reclamation of lake etc.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. (250 words) 15
भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation is principle which mandate that the data produce in country should stay in that country.

Justice BN Srikrishna Committee on data protection recommended data localisation.

Significance

→ Economically: Data is the "new oil". As Economic Survey pointed out, data as a public good has enormous economic potential.

→ It is expected to reach 2 trillion market Globally by 2025.

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→ Employment –

→ Create employment as MNC are assumed to kept data in India and hence conduct Business here

→ New - e commerce policy mandated that data from e-Commerce transaction should remain in India

POLITICALLY

→ As seen in FB crisis & Cambridge analytics, data can be use to sway public opinion.

Privacy → Privacy of the citizen can be compromise

→ financial & Health detail can be expose.

Healthcare & Agriculture → with data from newer technology like IOT, AI

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Block chain can be use to address the issue in healthcare & Agriculture.

Various issues

(1) Competition → It may leads to Stifling of Competition.

(2) Cyber Security → As the digital infrastructure vulnerable, it may Leads to Hacking & Compromise.

(3) Surveilance → They is fear that privacy may be violated Leading to Surveilance State.

(4) Digital infrastructure → Poor inter Connectivity.

(5) Lack of digital literacy : only 10% digitally literate

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?
(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is process in which the proceeds from illicit sources are converted into legitimate money. avoiding regulatory mechanism

→ Socio economic offense is a menace :

(1) Tax avoidance & tax eviction : as result low taxation ability

(2) Laundered money use for terror funding : through Hawala transaction

(3) Low taxation Leads to opportunity cost for socio - economic development

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(4) Organised crime often work through laundered money

(5) Corruption → India rank 130 in Corruption perception index. Corrupt money are laundered through tax haven, shell companies etc.

(6) Black money & politics: Laundered money come back and use in electoral spending thereby diluting democratic ideals.

Measures taken up:

1. At domestic level:

→ FCRA act;

→ ~~Shift~~ Base erosion & shifting of profit.

→ Double taxation avoidance treaty with mauritius, Singapore etc.

→ crackdown on shell companies

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- Prevention of Corruption Act
- Benamic transaction Act
- Economic fugitive offender Act

At international level

- FATF → (i) to control terrorism financing
  → (ii) Money laundering.
- Global compact on terrorism to check terror financing
- OECD & G20 to cus on Base erosion & profit shifting rule
- Panama paper leak expose many people laundering money in tax haven.

Money laundering Needs to be eliminated in order to ensure India free of poverty, corruption & Participatory democracy.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

terrorism means use of violence to ~~scare~~ instill fear among people in order to achieve their political & economic goals.

Organised crime is network of criminal engaged in drugs, arms trades, Trafficking, extortion, prostitution etc.

motives

terrorism	Organised Crime
→ mostly political in nature. eg → Islamic fundamentalism, insurgency etc	→ mostly economic in nature.
→ ~~lack of~~ proper ideology	→ Lack of coherent ideology.
→ want to overthrow	→ doesnt want to overthrow.

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Symbiotic relationship

terrorism helping organised crime

→ disorder & chaos created by terrorism is profitable for organised crime

→ terrorist provide safe haven for illicit crime as seen in Afghanistan, North east India etc.

→ terrorism further act as an avenue for organised crime to threaten people, opponent etc.

organised crime helping terrorism

→ proceed from organised crime can act as funding for terrorism. Example drug trafficking in Myanmar, Kidnapping for ransom.

→ Arms trade: to the terrorist in exchange for drugs.

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organised crime channel also provides shelter to the terrorists.

Thus,

organised crime & terrorism though with apparent motives thrives with each other for support.

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